THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866 NO. 33.

L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

TIONAL EXPRESS
ND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

AS ITS PRESIDENT,

has opened an agency at

HIGH POINT,

and is now prepared to do a

General Express Business,

in the transportation of

Freight,
Currency,
Gold,
and Valuables,

of every description, between High Point and the following cities and towns:

New York,	Philadelphia,
Boston,	Baltimore,
Washington,	Georgetown,
Alexandria,	Lynchburg,
Staunton,	Richmond,
Greensborough,	Petersburg,
Danville,	Norfolk,
Raleigh,	Wilmington,
Weldon,	Goldsborough,
New Berne,	Knoxville,
Bristol, Tenn.	Morganton,
Winsboro', S. C.,	Charleston, S. C
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Tarboro', N. C.

and accessible points in the States of New York Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio,
Orange and Alexandria,
Virginia and Tennessee,
Virginia Central,
Petersburg and Weldon,
Richmond and Danville,
Petersburg and Lynchburg,
Raleigh and Gaston,
North Carolina Central,
Wilmington and Weldon,
Atlantic and North Carolina,
Charlotte and South Carolina,
Western N. Carolina.

Western Division Wilmington C. & R. R.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The company has also such favorable contracts with Steamer Lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The Tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive, nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the company solicits public patronage.

W. G. BARBEE,
Agent, High Point.

Jan 5, 21-3m.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
OLD NORTH STATE.

"THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER."

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL COMMENCE the publication of a Daily and Weekly Newspaper, bearing the above title, in the city of Salisbury, about the 10th of March next.

The Old North State will be, under our control, a firm and decided Union paper. But while it will be firm and decided in its support of the Union, and of all just and necessary measures leading to its early and complete restoration, it will yet be liberal and conservative. It will oppose radicalism from whatever quarter it may come. Confiding in the loyal intentions of the great body of the people of North Carolina, it will endeavor to soothe the asperities of the past by promoting among them a spirit of reconciliation and harmony.

Rejecting the exploded dogma of *paramount* State sovereignty, it will cheerfully support the National government in the exercise of every power necessary to the maintenance of its rightful authority, while it will ever be alert against any encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States.

It will discuss all the various political issues of the day, but in doing this it will seek to avoid everything like partizan bitterness or personal vituperation. It will be our aim to avoid that detestable practice, so common among Politicians, of pandering to the passions and appealing to the prejudices of the multitude in order to accomplish partizan ends. It will endeavor to enlighten and direct aright public sentiment, by disseminating correct information, and by arguments addressed to the understanding. In short, it will endeavor to erect a high standard of political morality.

Its columns will be open for Political, Moral, Literary and Agricultural articles especially, and to the advertising public.

The Old North State will be printed on new type on the following

TERMS:

For the Daily 12 months,	$8 00
For the Daily 6 months,	4 50
For the Weekly 12 months,	3 00
For the Weekly 6 months,	1 50

CASH IN ADVANCE.

Any person sending us a club of ten subscribers at any one post office accompanied by the cash will be entitled to an extra copy for getting up the club.

We most respectfully solicit our friends to subscribe for the old North State at ONCE, also to aid us in extending our circulation as wide as possible.

LEWIS HANES,
JOHN S. HAMPTON,
Publishers and Proprietors.
LEWIS HANES, Editor.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 20th. 1866.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ 1866. ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die"

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs,
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants,* &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs,* &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals,* &c.

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations. ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Last Call

TO persons owing the Estate of Dr. F. H. Shumon.

Book Accounts must be closed by cash or note by the 15th of May, or they will, without fail, be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

March 17, 1866.

Tombstones.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CALLED ON ME desirous of procuring Tomb Stones. If they will now hand in their orders, I will try and furnish them in a short time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1866. 27-2w

CHARLES E. KLUGE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
GEO. W. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers,
AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
123 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

SPRING.

Spring is upon us, though its brightest loveliness has not yet crossed the line. The peases, the beanses, the cabbages, the radishes, the lettuces, the beetses and all the goodies are fur up out of the ground, and if there isn't a frost on or about the 18th or 20th, we predict there will be no more until some other time—of which due notice will be given should we get the information beforehand.

Spring is a good thing. It relaxes the system, throws the immaterial man into a delightful state of don't care-a-cent ativeness; makes him feel good and lazy, and resigned to whatever any one of the fates has in store for him. Tennyson must have had a lively idea of this season when he wrote his "Locksley Hall:"

"In the Spring a livelier iris
Changes on the burnished dove—
In the Spring a young man's fancy
Turns to women folks, by Jove!"

This quotation may not accord precisely with the text, but it suits the subject.

Let others boast the joys of Fall, when golden pippins strew the ground; or sing the praise of gorgeous hues when Autumn throws its glories round. The fading beauties of the year, its grandest, richest colors bring; but none can with thy smiles compare, bright, youthful, gay and laughing Spring!

We know the Summer sun brings on the ripening harvest, reaping grain, to feed our stalwart sons upon, and fit them for the world again. Spring, dear Spring, had first to come, with all its mildest, gentlest gales, ere Summer's sun brought "harvest home" to scatter plenty o'er our vales!

Chill Winter, too, possesses charms—its fleecy snows, its cozy fires—where old time tales the youth alarms, as told by grey and patriot sires. But take the seasons as they roll, with all the joys they each may bring; and none can stir the depth of soul, like thee, sweet, joyful, laughing Spring.—*Asa Hartz*

THE JEWS. An Israelite of Bavaria thus writes of the restoration of the chosen people:

The gathering of the Jews is now beginning to take place. Not only many single families immigrate to Palestine, but there have been formed a number of societies in almost every land on this continent to prepare an immigration on a large scale, provided with all possible means, money, implements and tools of every kind, to commence the cultivation of the long desolated soil, and at once and with the utmost vigor. There are men of considerable wealth among them, and not one without some means, enough, at least, to defray the expenses of the journey, and to purchase a plot of ground. I am happy to state that I am one of the leading members of a society forming here in Bavaria, which numbers already over nine hundred heads of families, besides a number of young people who would not form an alliance with the other sex until settled in the Holy Land, upon the soil of their rightful heritage. He also adds: The Gentiles hereabouts—that is, the petty German Protestant kingdoms and principalities—are even more astir about Palestine than the Jews.

PLANTING BY THE MOON.—*The Huzlehurst (Miss.) Copiahan* enlightens us thus upon this abstruse subject:

"There are a great many who ridicule the idea of planting by the moon; but experience is wiser than science; and many of the most successful gardners observe rigidly the rule of planting according to the changes of moon—An old friend, in whose judgment we have faith, assures us that all vegetables of the vine kind, as beans, peas, potatoes, etc., bear more luxuriently if planted in the first three or four days after full moon; and that corn planted on the decline of the moon will make heavier ears than if planted at any other time—Let our gardeners and planters remember this, and make the experiment.

RUSH OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS TO AMERICA.—Eighty thousand Germans emigrated last year *via* Hamburg and Bremen. About fifteen thousand more, it is calculated, left for the same destination by way of France, England and Belgium. The Hamburg American Steam Ship Company are just doubling the number of their ships, expecting a like influx of passengers in the immediate future. If political dissatisfaction remains as strong a pronounced in Germany as it now is, their anticipations will, no doubt, be fulfilled. Contrary to what was formerly the case, when very poor people would lay by a few thalers to carry them over, a considerable portion of emigrants now consist of farmers, with a thousand or two thalers in their pockets.

The following are the delegates from the North Carolina Conference *to the* General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to be held in New Orleans, on the first Wednesday in April: Revs. N. F. Reid, C. F. Deems, D. D., B. Craven, D. D., N. H. D. Wilson, W. H. Bobbitt, L. S. Burkhead and B. S. Motes. Revs. D. B. Nicholson, Wm. Barringer and Wm. Closs, D. D., are reserve delegates.

LAWS.

AN ACT

CONCERNING NEGROES AND PERSONS OF COLOR OR OF MIXED BLOOD.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That negroes and their issue, even where one ancestor in each succeeding generation to the fourth inclusive, is white, shall be deemed persons of color.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons of color who are now inhabitants of this State, shall be entitled to the same privileges and subject to the same burdens and disabilities as by the laws of the State were conferred on, or were attached to, free persons of color prior to the ordinance of emancipation, except as the same may be changed by law.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That persons of color shall be entitled to all the privileges of white persons in the mode of prosecuting, defending, continuing, removing and transferring their suits at law and in equity; and likewise to the same mode of trial by jury, and all the privileges appertaining thereto. And in all proceedings in equity by or against them, their answer shall have the same force and effect in all respects as the answer of white persons.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases of apprenticeship of persons of color under chapter five of the Revised Code, the master shall be bound to discharge the same duties to them as to white apprentices, and the words "as are white" in section three, line three, are hereby repealed, and the word "apprentice" shall be read after the word "such," in said line, and the words "if a white person" in the second line of section six are hereby repealed: *Provided always,* That in the binding out of apprentices of color, the former master of such apprentices, when they shall be regarded as suitable persons by the court, shall be entitled to have such apprentices bound to them in preference to other persons.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases where men and women, both or one of whom were lately slaves and are now emancipated, now cohabit together in the relation of husband and wife, the parties shall be deemed to have been lawfully married as man and wife at the time of the commencement of such cohabitation, although they may not have been married in due form of law. And all persons whose cohabitation is hereby ratified into a state of marriage, shall go before the clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County in which they reside, at his office, or before some Justice of the Peace, and acknowledge the fact of such cohabitation, and the time of its commencement; and the clerk shall enter the same in a book kept for that purpose; and if the acknowledgements be made before a Justice of the Peace, such Justice shall report the same in writing to the clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and the clerk shall enter the same as though the acknowledgment had been made before him; and such entry shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the allegations therein contained. For making such entry and giving a certificate of the same, the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents to be paid by the party for whom the services are rendered.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That if any such persons shall fail to go before the clerk of the County Court or some Justice of the Peace of the County in which they reside, and have their marriage recorded before the first of September 1866, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished at the discretion of the Court, and their failure for each month thereafter, shall constitute a separate and distinct offence.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That all contracts between any persons whatever, whereof one or more of them shall be a person of color, for the sale or purchase of any horse, mule, ass, jennet, neat cattle, hog, sheep or goat, whatever may be the value of such articles, and all contracts between such persons for any other article or articles of property whatever of the value of ten dollars or more; and all contracts executed or executory between such persons for the payment of money of the value of ten dollars or more, shall be void as to all persons whatever, unless the same be put in writing and signed by the vendors or debtors, and witnessed by a white person who can read and write.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That marriages between white persons and persons of color shall be void; every person authorized to solemnize the rights of matrimony, who shall knowingly solemnize the same between such persons; and every clerk of a court who shall knowingly issue license for their marriage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, moreover, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars to any person suing for the same.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That persons of color, not otherwise incompetent, shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies at law or in equity, where the rights of persons or property of persons of color shall be put in issue, and would be concluded by the judgment or decree of a court; and also in the pleas of the State, where the violence, fraud or injury alleged shall be charged to have been done by

or to persons of color. In all other civil and criminal cases such evidence shall be deemed inadmissable, unless by consent of the parties of record: *Provided*, That this section shall not go into effect until jurisdiction in matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the Courts of this State: *Provided, further*, That no person shall be deemed incompetent to bear testimony in such cases, because of being a party to the record or in interest.

10 *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a person of color shall be examined as a witness, the court shall warn the witness to declare the truth.

11. *Be it further enacted*, That any person of color, convicted by due course of law, of an assault with an intent to commit a rape upon the body of a white female, shall suffer death.

12 *Be it further enacted*, That the criminal laws of the State, embracing and affecting a white person, are hereby extended to persons of color, except where it is otherwise provided in this act; and whenever they shall be convicted of any act made criminal, if committed by a white person, they shall be punished in like manner, except when other and different punishment may be prescribed or allowed by this act.

13 *Be it further enacted*, That at the time now provided for the election of wardens of the poor, the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each county, under the rules and regulations now prescribed, may, in their discretion, elect two distinct and independent courts of wardens; one of whom shall act as the wardens of the white poor, and the other as the wardens of the colored poor.

14 *Be it further enacted*, That the persons constituting each court shall be qualified as now provided; and the wardens severally, and each court shall have all the powers and authorities now conferred on them, and they and the officers of each court, and all other persons whatever, shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed on them by chapter 86 of the Revised Code.

15. *Be it further enacted*, That the following laws and parts of laws are hereby repealed: First. Certain laws contained in the Revised Code, namely: The entire chapter one hundred and seven, entitled "slaves and free negroes," except sections fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty six, fifty-seven, fifty eight and sixty six, and these sections shall be so amended as to read, "persons of color" instead of free negroes in all cases where the latter words occur. Section two of chapter fourteen, entitled "boats and canoes." Sections ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, eighty-one, eighty two, eighty-three, eighty four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety two, ninety three of chapter thirty four, entitled "Crimes and Punishments." Sections seventeen, nineteen and twenty one of chapter thirty seven, entitled, "Deeds and Conveyances." Section four of chapter forty-eight, entitled "Fences." Section twenty eight, chapter fifty-nine, entitled "Ipsolvent Debtors" Section thirty-nine of chapter eighty four, entitled "Pilots" Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty of chapter eighty six. Secondly. Certain acts passed since the enactment of the Revised Code, to wit: an act ratified on the sixteenth day of February eighteen hundred and fifty nine, chapter thirty, entitled "An act for the hiring out of free negroes in certain cases;" an act ratified on the same day, chapter thirty one, entitled, "An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to free persons of color;" an act ratified on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, chapter thirty seven, entitled "An act to prohibit emancipation of slaves by will;" an act ratified on the twenty-third day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty one, chapter twenty-three, entitled, "An act to amend the sixteenth and seventeenth sections of chapter thirty-four, Revised Code;" an act ratified on the same day, chapter thirty four, entitled "An act to amend chapter one hundred and seven, section sixty-six, of the Revised Code, relating to free negroes having arms;" an act ratified on the same day, chapter thirty-five, entitled "An act to change the rules of evidence in indictments for trading with slaves;" an act ratified on the same day, chapter thirty six, entitled "An act to prevent free negroes from hiring or having the control of slaves;" an act ratified on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, chapter twenty six, entitled, "An act to amend section fifteen, of the one hundred and seventh chapter of the Revised Code;" an act ratified on the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, chapter sixteen, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works."

16. *Be it further enacted*, That all other acts and parts of acts passed before the present session of the General Assembly, besides those enumerated in the foregoing section, the subjects whereof are revised and re-enacted in this act, or which are repugnant to the provisions herein contained, are hereby declared to be repealed, and of no force and effect from and after the ratification of this act, with the exceptions and limitations hereinafter mentioned.

17. *Be it further enacted*, That the repeal of the acts mentioned in the preceding sections shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing, or accrued, or established, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any case before the ratification of this act.

18. *Be it further enacted*, That no offence committed under any of the acts hereby repealed, and before the time when they ceased to be laws of the State, shall be affected by such repeal, except that when any punishment shall have been mitigated by the provisions of this act, such provisions shall be extended and applied to any judgment to be pronounced after the repeal or cessation to have effect: *Provided, however*, That in case of the conviction of any person of color for any such offence, he shall be punished therefor in like manner only as if he were a white man.

19 *Be it further enacted*, That no suit or prosecution pending at the time of the repeal, for any offence committed, or for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any of the acts repealed, shall be affected by such repeal.

In General Assembly read three times, and ratified this 10th day of March, A D. 1866.

AN ACT

To extend the time for collecting taxes under the revenue Ordinance of the Convention.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the time for collecting and making returns of taxes, imposed under the Ordinance of the Convention entitled, "An ordinance to provide Revenue for the year 1865," be extended to the first Monday of May, 1866, at which time it shall be the duty of all delinquent sheriffs and other collecting officers to make returns as provided in said Ordinance.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or other collecting officers, qualified under said Ordinance, and of the existing Sheriffs, if no person has been so qualified, or if the person so qualified has ceased to act, at any time prior to the first of November 1866, to collect under provisions of said Ordinance, all sums due thereunder, which have not been paid and to return the same, at the next regular return of taxes.

Be it further enacted, That any person who may have entered into recognizance, under section 21st of said Ordinance, may before the return of the bond to the Superior Court, stop further proceedings, by answering freely as to his taxes, and paying the same to the Sheriff, together with a fee of one dollar to the Sheriff, and after such return to the Court, the prosecuting officer on such answer and payment shall enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case on payment of costs by the defendant.

Be it further enacted, That where such additional returns of the Sheriffs or collectors shall be less than one thousand dollars, they shall be allowed six per cent. commissions, when equal to one thousand dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars five per cent and when two thousand dollars and upwards, four per cent. commissions.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 10th March, A. D. 1866

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE STATE DEBT, CONTRACTED BEFORE THE WAR.

WHEREAS, It appears by the estimate of the Public Treasurer, that the debt of the State upon coupons now due on bonds issued under acts passed prior to the 20th day of May, A D. 1861, is about the sum of two and a half million dollars, and the coupons falling due, in the year 1866, will amount to about the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the bonds of the State, due and to become due in the year 1866, amount to the sumn of three hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, making an aggregate sum of three millions five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, of the public debt, which was contracted before the war, to be provided for during the present fiscal year: Therefore in order to provide means to enable the Public Treasurer to pay said debts:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared and to sell bonds of the State, to an amount not exceeding the sum of three million, five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying the said debt, which bonds shall bear date the 1st day of January 1866, and be made payable thirty-four years thereafter, with coupons bearing six per cent interest, payable at such places as the Public Treasurer may prescribe The said bonds shall be of the denomination of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, and shall not be disposed for less than par, and in all other respects shall be issued agreeably to the provisions of the 19th chapter of the Revised Code; and the said bonds and the interest accruing thereon shall be exempt from taxation.

Be it further enacted, That the Bonds of the State which were issued under acts passed prior to the 20th day of may, 1861, and which have already become due, or may become due before the 1st day of January, 1867, shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the time the same shall have or may become due: and.

Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified 10th day of March A. D., 1866

The Case of Mrs. Ball.

Mrs. Ball, who was tried before a Military Commission in Raleigh last month, for the murder of a negro, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of three years, at such place as the commanding general may direct.

Major General Ruger, in approving and confirming the findings mitigates the sentence to imprisonment for one year, to be executed under the order of the commanding officer of the post of Raleigh.

The death of a Mormon Bishop is thus announced. He was thirty-seven years old, and leaves an interesting family of eleven wives and forty-seven small children to mourn his death.

PETERSBURG MARKETS —Cotton, sales at 35 cents. Corn, 85@90 cents. Wheat, prime white, $1.50@$2.

The Civil Rights Bill.

ITS PROVISIONS AS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

The Civil Rights bill, which has passed the Senate and House of Representatives, and now awaits the President's signature, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to be entitled to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SEC 2 Any person who shall deprive any inhabitant of any State or Territory of any right secured by this act, under color of law, regulation, or custom, is declared guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC 3. The United States District Courts shall have exclusive cognizance of all offences against this act, and also, concurrently with the United States Circuit Court, of all civil and criminal causes affecting persons where rights are secured by section 1. Any suit against such persons, begun in any State Court, may be removed for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court In exceptional cases the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the States, wherein the court have jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. The district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, are specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act; and it is made the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories, from time to time to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act

SEC 5. The commissioners are empowered to have concurrent jurisdiction with United States Circuit and District Judges and Territorial Judges, both in term time and vacation.

SEC 6 United States Marshals and their deputies are required to obey all warrants issued under this act In case of refusal they may be fined one thousand dollars each, for the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. The commissioners are empowered to appoint county assistants to execute warrants, and the latter may call for assistance upon by-standers or summons a *posse comelatus*, or the military and naval forces

SEC. 7 Any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully, obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting, or attempt to rescue prisoners from custody, is subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the United States District Court, or the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 8. The District Attorneys, Marshals, and their deputies and clerks of District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid for their services the fees allowed for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process issued by commissioners for the arrest of offenders shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person arrested, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by the commissioner —to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district within which the arrest is made, and recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC 9. Whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of the district to attend at such place within the district and at such time as he may designate for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for the purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The United States Direct Land Tax.

The Richmond *Times*, publishes some interesting information relating to the law imposing the direct tax, obtained from one of the United States Tax Commissioners now in Richmond. As this is a subject that interests a very large class of people, we give part of the *Times'* statements:

When the collector shall have kept open his office in a city, town or county for sixty days, all the real estate subject to the tax, and on which the tax is not paid, is *forfeited to the government*, and shall be sold; but if the owner offers to pay the tax before the sale, he shall, at the same time, pay interest, at the rate of ten per cent., on the amount of tax, from the day when the collector opened his office in the county, city or town in which the land is located If the property has been advertised for sale, the owner must also pay the cost of the advertisement.

Five hundred dollars value of the property on which the owner lives is exempt from this tax; and if the said property was, in 1860, assessed at less than five hundred dollars, it is not subject to the tax; but the owner must nevertheless have the certificate of the tax collector to this fact, which will be given on application and a showing of the facts. The books of the State Commissioners of the Revenues will show the value of the property, but it remains with the owner to show that he resides upon it. It is usual for the Commissioners to take the statement of parties, though in case of doubt they may place the applicant upon oath.

The statement heretofore made that the party who owned real estate in 1860 would be looked to for this tax, is in part incorrect. If a man sold real estate before the 31st of June, 1862, he is not looked to. The party or parties in whose name it stood on the 1st day of July, 1862, are alone held responsible for the tax, notwithstanding that it may have been sold repeatedly since that date.

In this city, and in whatever other cities, towns and counties in the State the collectors have kept open their offices for sixty days, all the real estate upon which the tax has not been paid, is by law forfeited to the United States, but under instruction from the Secretary of the Treasury, the sales have been temporarily deferred or suspended. For what length of time they will be suspended, it is impossible to say It is believed that a disposition to pay the tax being manifested on the part of those who have the means, will dispose the government to further leniency.

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Public Sale.

On Saturday, April 7th, I will offer for sale at my residence, a lot of

Wheat, Oats, Hay,

One Cow, a lot of Iron,

One Carriage,

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. A portion of the above articles will be sold for cash.

All persons indebted to me by note are requested to come forward and pay the same at once, or they will find them in an officer's hands for collection.

JOSEPH CREWS, Sen.

March 24, 1866. 2t.

THE SENTINEL.

Published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor and State Printer.

EDITED BY

Wm. E. Pell and Benton Gales.

THE SENTINEL is an independent newspaper—a warm supporter of the Union and the Constitution, of Andrew Johnson, our magistrate as President and his policy, and devoted especially to the prosperity of the South and of North Carolina.

It labors to promote harmony, good feeling, and equal rights among all the States, but will rebuke all unfounded expressions against the loyalty and integrity of the Southern people.

Special attention will be paid to the news and market departments.

Full proceedings of the Legislature, and all important State papers appear in the Sentinel.

Its circulation is believed to be equal to any in the State, if not the largest. Its advertising patronage is large and growing.

The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly are now issued.

TERMS:

Daily Sentinel, in advance,	per year,		$10 00
" " "	"	6 months,	5 00
Semi-Weekly, "	"	per year,	5 00
" " "	"	6 months,	2 50
Weekly, "	"	per year,	3 00
" " "	"	6 months,	1 50

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Henry Hardie, agent of the American Bible Society, will be at Salem on Monday April 2d., on the occasion of the anniversary of the Salem Bible Association.—Mr. Hardie is expected to address the meeting. All friends of the *Bible cause* are invited to be present, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The Civil Rights Bill.

Our readers will find, in another column, this bill as it passed both Houses of Congress. It has not yet received the President's signature. The bill has various objectionable features, among the most prominent are—

1st. It abolishes State judicature, as it is made a high misdemeanor to deprive any native of any right secured by this act. This places the Judges and officers of the State Courts in a dilemma from which they cannot extricate themselves, making them liable to personal punishment for [illegible] or even mistaking their powers, thus stripping the State courts of all independence, and finally throwing all cases into the Federal Courts.

2nd. It may be said to establish negro superiority. For, if from any cause, a distinction of color should be made by any State, in its police regulations of a local or domestic nature, the provisions of this bill may invoke the aid of the army or navy of the United States in resisting any attempt on the part of the States to enforce any such domestic regulation.

The proposed statute, as a whole, is considered grossly unconstitutional. Some may declare that it is justified by the Constitution where that instrument gives Congress "power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." But any sensible man must see that the clause above quoted can have no bearing but on foreign people.

Another serious objection is that it authorizes the President to appoint spies and informers absolutely without limit or number; *i e* "officers" whom he may "specially empower." It authorizes the Federal courts to multiply their commissions without limit and empowers each one of these to appoint as many "*suitable persons*," in every county, to make arrests, and provides so liberal a compensation for both, as to expose them to irresistible temptation to oppress. We might enumerate many other provisions of the bill which will help to grind down our people still more, but the above must suffice.

The above views are embodied in an able and lengthy editorial in the *National Intelligencer*.

"If," said Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, in a recent speech in the Federal House of Representatives. "we cannot treat our Southern people as members of this Union without degrading terms or doing aught to humiliate or destroy their pride and self-respect, then we may make up our minds that we are fallen. We shall fail in restoring peace, harmony and prosperity to the Union, but the nation will not perish. Others will take our places who better appreciate the nature of the work that devolves upon us, and who will accomplish the end we fail to reach, or even to comprehend."

The civil rights bill has been in the hands of the President for about [illegible] weeks, and the presumption is that he would have signed it at once, if he approved it. The friends of the President are said to be unanimously opposed to the bill.

ROGUES.—We occasionally hear of a horse being stolen and recovered, and other stealings on a small scale, most of the perpetrators going unwhipped of justice, upon the principle that "catching is before hanging."

J. Boner Esq., has been particularly unfortunate recently. A short time since his smoke house was entered, and some of the contents removed. On Sunday night his larder was relieved of butter, lard and meat, a portion of which was recovered at a freedman's house.—A few nights since, a quantity of corn and potatoes was stolen, and the wardrobe of his daughters suffered to a considerable extent; hands of some one supposed to be acquainted with the premises. Suspicion rests on a freedman in Mr. B's employ, who absconded himself. Pursuit has been instituted, & we hope the rascal may be brought to justice.

LAWS.—We continue the publication of important laws passed by the Legislature. As "ignorance of the law excuseth no man," let the reader digest the enactments of the General Assembly, and accomodate himself thereunto.

New Advertisements.

F. W. Leinbach—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

E. A. Vogler—Ford's Fertilizer.

Salem Cemetery Company.

J. P. Vest—New Grocery Store.

Daily and Semi-Weekly (Raleigh) Sentinel.

PALM SUNDAY.—In accordance with the custom of the Moravian Church, the solemn rites of Baptism and Confirmation were administered to twenty-five persons by Right Reverend C. F. Bahnson, on Sunday last. The services were peculiarly solemn and impressive, and the whole congregation was deeply affected by the solemn scene.

GOLD.—Gold closed in New York on the 29th at 1[illegible]

THE FRIENDS.—We notice in the papers of Virginia and North Carolina, articles to the effect that the Friends or Quakers are being persecuted in this State, on account of political opinion's sake, so much so that they are driven to the necessity of emigrating to the North Western States, to enjoy peace and quiet.

We copied an article into our news columns, last week, stating that a number of these peaceable and order-loving people, passed some point North, westward bound. This may all be true, as the spirit of emigration is possessing the people of all classes and denominations throughout the State.—A large number are on the move, to seek their fortunes elsewhere, but we have heard of no persecution for opinion's sake in North Carolina, and do not believe a word of it.

There is, perhaps, as large a number of the society of Friends in Guilford as in any other county in the State, and they are enjoying the rights and privileges of other citizens, without molestation. And we have reason to believe that all good citizens of Randolph county are blessed in like manner.

We are inclined to believe that these reports of persecution have been originated for political effect, by designing men.

Since the above was written, we find the following in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, which, we have it from good authority, is the correct explanation of the recent Quaker exodus from North Carolina.

"THE FRIENDS—EMIGRATION.

The attempt to impress the public mind abroad, that the Quakers are removing from this State, *because* they are persecuted for their political or peace principles, is not only false, but it is *infamous*. It is, however, of a piece with all the mean attempts made to prejudice the State at the North. It is bad enough in strangers, who are liable to be deceived, but, coming from native North Carolinians, it is beyond computation mean and base.

Many of our people have been so injured by the war—so prostrated in their circumstances, they are unable to get along, on account of the general condition of the country and scarcity of money. The Friends in some sections were sufferers from straggling cavalry, bummers and robbers. Their brethren of Indiana sympathize with them and invite them to that State. It is an excellent custom among the Quakers never to allow their people to suffer or to become paupers. Hence a Mr. Coffin has been sent out from Indiana, as we understand it, to collect up those who have been so reduced as to be unable to get along comfortably, and induce them to go to that State. He has already conducted several companies of emigrants and will continue to do so.

We observe the Northern accounts of the exodus vary. In some instances, it is said that the emigrants say they are removing because the lands are better, &c, in others, because they are persecuted in North Carolina.

A gentleman, a citizen of Davidson, informs us, that he came down on the train with a company of emigrants and conversed with Mr. Coffin, their leader. He stated that the reason for their removal was their poverty and inability to get along where they were.

But quite as many of other citizens of the State are emigrating, as Quakers."

The Goldsboro *News* says:

In the county of Wayne, where the men who remained true to the Confederacy, to the last are greatly in the majority, there are a large number of Quakers residing, and it never heard of any case of persecution, or of emigration, for the fear of it. It also promises that if the Friends *are* persecuted in the intensely "Union" region alluded to, and will come to Wayne, they shall sit under their own vine and fig tree, none daring to molest or make them afraid.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* of Thursday, publishes the following letter, from a well known member of the society of Friends, in answer to a letter from Gov. Worth, enquiring into the alleged persecution of the Quakers, declaring that there is no truth in it.

BUSH HILL, Randolph Co.,
the 27th of 3rd month, 1866.

Gov. Jonathan Worth:

DEAR FRIEND:—I am acquainted with nearly all the Friends residing in Guilford, Randolph and Davidson counties, and I have heard of no persecution or ill-treatment whatever, and there have but very few removed since the close of the war, and none from oppression that I know of.—There have some two or three companies of people removed out of the above said counties, but there was but very few, if any, Friends among them.

I am, with much respect,
A. U. TOMLINSON.

Fayetteville formerly commanded a considerable portion of the trade from this section of country, and may, in course of time, renew those business relations, by adopting a liberal system of advertising in the "up country" papers. Our sister town suffered much by Sherman's devastating army, but we learn, is doing quite a [illegible]

Raleigh has the facility of railroad communication with the western portion of the State, to a considerable extent, and we see no reason why the City of Oaks should not become a place of commercial importance, with railroad facilities from all points. Enterprise, with a liberal use of printer's ink, might command a great portion of the trade from Western North Carolina, for Raleigh.

We again refer the reader to the advertisement of B. P. Williamson & Co., Commission Merchants, Raleigh.

"There's music in the sighing of a reed;
There's music in the gushing of a rill;
There's music in all things, if men had ears;
Their earth is but an echo of the spheres."

Besides all this, there's the latest and most extensive collection of sheet music, consisting of Songs, Instrumental pieces, &c., to be found at *O. A Keehln's Variety Store*.

Also "*Tara's Harp*" a collection of favorite Songs and Glees for Youth, by J. A. Getze, designed for the use of schools, seminaries and the social circle,—50 cents.

"*Concordia*," by Chas. Grobe, a collection of vocal music, for the Home Circle,—60 cts.

Burrowe's Piane-Forte Primer,—40 cents.

☞ Music can be forwarded by mail at a trifling expense, and persons at a distance can rely on prompt attention to all orders.

Call and get a "*Bulletin*."

Our thanks are due Mr Keehln for the following pieces of music by popular authors:

"Why do Summer Roses Fade."
"Mocking Bird Schottisch"
"The Young Hero's March."
"Maiden's Eyes"
"Ypsilon March."

BEADLE'S MONTHLY, A MAGAZINE OF TO DAY.—This new candidate for public favor is on our table. The April number is profusely illustrated and contains many readable articles. The Magazine is intended for the masses, and will endeavor to build up a purely American literature. The publishers make up their periodical from the best attainable matter, and thus "open the list to all good writers." The typography and illustrations are good, and we hope to receive the publication regularly.

Terms, $3 per year. Clubs of five and one extra copy, $ 5. Clubs of ten and one extra copy, $25. Address Beadle & Co., 118 William Street, New York.

GODEY FOR APRIL.—The Spring number of this popular periodical has come to hand and contains the usual variety of attractions. The Fashion department is full and complete, and exhibits the latest Foreign and American styles. The literary matter is rich and varied, Marion Harland, Mrs. E F. Ellet, M. A. Dennison, among others, render this department peculiarly attractive.

We are glad to learn that several clubs have been formed in our town, and we assure our lady friends that it "*pays well*" to subscribe for Godey.

We acknowledge the receipt of the April number of the Eclectic Magazine. This sterling literary monthly fully sustains its reputation. The number before us is illustrated with a fine portrait of Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., an eminent English Antiquarian. The literary articles are all in good taste. The articles on "The Mysteries of Sleep," "American Furs," and that on "Perfumes," are among the most attractive.

Wm. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

SELL on commission, Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Dried Fruits, Whiskey, Brandy, and all kinds of Country Produce.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Plows Hoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Tinware, and Groceries of every description.

They respectfully solicit consignments from Farmers and others in the Western part of the State, and pledge themselves to give their best attention to all orders and consignments entrusted to them.

Beg to refer to Hege Brothers, E. A. Vogler, and Dr. Wheeler, Salem, N. C.

March 17, 1866. 31-1m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the following Magistrates, who have been appointed in the several districts of Forsyth County to list the taxable property for the year 1865, to call at the County Court Clerk's Office, on Saturday the 31st of March, 1866, for the purpose of receiving the list of assessment for the year 1865.

Mill Creek,	Thomas Hunter, Esq.
Bethania,	Adam Snow, Esq.
Old Town,	James C. Crews, Esq.
Pfafftown,	Philip Meek, Esq.
Yadkin,	Wm. R. Grifith Esq.
Little Creek,	Thomas Speach, Esq.
South Fork,	Wm. Shore, Esq.
Waughtown,	P. E Light, Esq.
Abbott's Creek,	Aquilla Pitts, Esq.
Bunker Hill,	John H. Hester, Esq.
Kernersville,	Philip Kerner, Esq.
Salem Creek,	George A. Fulp,
Old Field Creek,	James E. Matthews, Esq.
Middle Fork,	J. P. Crews, Esq.
Sedge Garden,	N. F. Sullivan, Esq.
Winston,	J. D. Tavis, Esq.
Salem,	[illegible] Rights, Esq.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff*.

March 24, 1866.

WANTED,

A LARGE STILL. Enquire of
P. E. LIGHT,
March 20, 1866. pd. Waughtown.

A MEXICAN CORN MILL.
For Sale at H. D. LOTT'S.

GOOD APPLE VINEGAR
For Sale at H. D. LOTT'S.

New Advertisements.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry

and a good assortment of SPECTACLES always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware. F. W. LEINBACH.

Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m.

NEW GROCERY STORE
AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by
J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C., March 31st. 1866. 33-3m.

TO FARMERS!

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An Improver of the Land, Superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, &c., &c.
Of Superior Quality and Warranted.

Containing Elemen's essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvement of the Land.

This is confidently recommended to Farmers to bring large crops, and we guarantee it to be as good as any Fertilizer in the Market, and to bring as good crops, tried side by side with *any, even Peruvian Guano.*

It can be put in with a drill or broad cast. If sowed broad cast, first sow the fertilizer and the Grain immediately after, and plough both in together. Do not harrow but plough in—*not too deep*. In the Spring, give Wheat a top dressing, it will act admirably.

FOR WHEAT, &c.—Three hundred or four hundred pounds to the acre, according to the wish of the farmer. Plough deep and subsoil, if the farmer has time—Sow 200 or 300 pounds of my Fertilizer to the acre and plough in tolerably deep, and sow again 200 or 300 pounds to the acre and plough in slightly with the Grain. It will pay the farmer if he has time to do it, both in the improvement of his land and increase of his crops.

FOR CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO, &c.—Put a handful to the hill when you plant. When the Corn and Cotton are well up, put another handful to the hill as a top dressing, and when the Corn is about to shoot and the Cotton to boll, another handful to the hill as a top dressing. ☞ *Bear in mind the top dressing is an important feature.* By putting it *in the hill*, the Fertilizer goes *directly* to the *plant*, and the *plant* gets *all* the *benefit* of it. Use it in this way, and the Planter can *count* on *good crops* if the weather is at all favorable.

We guarantee it to produce as good crops as any other Fertilizer used. Use it in the way directed, by the side of Peruvian Guano or any other Fertilizer, and if it does not produce as good a crop, we will refund twenty per cent. of the price. Use it in the way directed, by the side of *Peruvian Guano for five years consecutively* on the *same land*, and if it does not produce *more money*, and leave the land in *better condition* than the Peruvian Guano at the end of the five years, we will refund the purchaser twenty per cent. of the price for the five years. Ours will improve the land and leave it better than it found it; and further by using ours as directed, Planters can cultivate the same land, year after year and make good crops. There is nothing in our fertilizer to the [illegible]

FOR SUGAR CANE.—The same as Cotton.

FOR POTATOES.—The same as Corn, &c., but using two handfuls to the hill when you plant, and when the plant is well up, two handfuls again as a top-dressing, and when the Potato is about forming, two handfuls again as a top-dressing.

Give Strawberry Beds a heavy top-dressing early *every Spring.*

Excellent for Gardening and Trucking.

Sowing broad-cast in two sowings, one ploughed in deep and the other slightly will more rapidly improve the land.

Packed in barrels—about eight barrels to the ton of 2,000 pounds.

E. A. VOGLER,
Agent, Forsyth County, N. C.

It has been suggested to the undersigned, Agent of the above Fertilizer, that, as there is such a great scarcity of money with us, many poor Farmers might wish to purchase and use it, and if they could not now pay all for it—would be glad to get it and give their notes with security for payment after the crop is made. So if any good Farmers desire to avail themselves of this generous offer, (for I have such authority given me,) and will give me their orders, I will procure the Fertilizer for them, and they can give their notes, pledging their crop to meet the notes at maturity.

I have several tons still on hand and will order and deliver, at short notice, any quantity.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 28th, 1866.

☞ *Sentinel*, copy 1 time.

SALEM CEMETERY COMPANY.

The members of the Salem Cemetery Company will please meet in the Commissioner's Hall, in the town of Salem, on Monday the 2d day of April at one o'clock, P. M., to elect officers and attend to other important business. Every holder of a lot or the value of $10 is entitled to a vote. Persons interested please attend, as the election is very necessary.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. March 29th, 1866.

GOOD WEST INDIA MOLASSES

FOR SALE AT H. D. LOTT'S.

March 3-29-4t.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Grey and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Clothing Cloths and Tweeds, Grey and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & Muslins, Laconas and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Colored Cambrics assorted, White & Colored Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched, Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Lusk-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves,

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pen ils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for children, Ladies and Men at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SPRING STEEL and Cast Steel.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Starch, Soda, Cheese and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT SALE

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jewelers' Association,

Capital 1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Splendid List of Articles

All to be sold for one dollar each.

50	Superior Grand Piano Fortes,	$300	to $1,200
100	Splendid 7-Octave Pianos,	400	to 800
150	Melodeons, the best made,	100	to 200
175	First-class Sewing Machines,	50	to 150
250	Solid Silver Dining Sets,	75	to 300
500	Silver Salvers and Urns,	50	to 250
200	Solid Silver Tea Sets,	50	to 300
200	Gold Hunting Watches,	50	to 200
250	Ladies' Enam'd Gold Watches,	50	to 200
500	Gents Huming Silver Watches	35	to 100
500	Open face Silver Watches,	25	to 60
250	Diamond Rings,	50	to 100
1000	Solid Silver Card Cases,	15	to 25
2,00	Silver Salt Stands,	6	to 14
3000	Silver Egg Stands	18	to 20
2000	Silver Ice Pitchers,	25	to 50
50,000	Sets Silver Tea Spoons,	5	to 15
10,000	Sets Silver Table Spoons	8	to 25
10,000	Sets Silver Knives and Forks,	10	to 39
5000	Pairs Silver Napkin Rings,	5	to 20
1000	Doz Silver Nut Picks,	12	to 25
6000	Silver Cake, Pie and Fruit Knives	5	to 15
10,000	Engravings, Rosewood Frames,	5	to 25
6000	Engravings, Gilt Frames	6	to 30
5000	Large Photographs, in Frames	5	to 25
1000	Fine Oil Paintings,	25	to 100
2000	China Vases and Mantel Ornam'ts	6	to 10
6000	Fine 6 blade Pocket Knives,	5	to 10
3000	Ivory and Pearl Back Combs	10	to 25
5000	Ivory and Gold headed Canes	5	to 25
3000	Toilet Sets, Perfumery, etc.	5	to 15
6000	Ladies' Trav'g Bags and Portm's	3	to 20
2000	Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans	5	to 50
3000	Photograph Albums, all sizes	5	to 30
2000	Gold Vest and Neck Chains	15	to 30
2000	Gold Coral Band Bracelets	5	to 10
5000	Chased Gold Bracelets	6	to 12
2000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains,	5	to 25
7000	Solitaire and Gold Breastpins	5	to 10
2000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4	to 10
5000	Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4	to 10
6000	Mosaic, Jet and Lava Ear Drops,	4	to 10
7500	Coral Emerald Ear Drops,	3	to 8
5000	California Diamond Breast Pins,	3	to 10
3000	Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, studs, etc.	3	to 11
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	3	to 8
10,000	Lockets, double glass,	3	to 5
5000	Lockets for Miniatures,	5	to 10
3000	Gold Scarf Pins, Crosses, &c.	3	to 6
5000	Plaid Gold Rings,	4	to 10
5000	Chased Gold Rings,	4	to 10
10,000	Gold and Signet Rings,	3	to 10
10,000	California Diamond Rings,	2	to 20
2500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet,	5	to 10
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Coral,	8	to 21
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Onyx,	10	to 15
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic,	10	to 20
2500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic,	20	to 30
10,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Holders,	5	to 10
15000	Gold Pens, with Gold Holders,	6	to 12

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25 cents for a certificate which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars, also *Terms to Agents.*

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.

Jan. 6, 1866. 21-4m

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery, Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Necktier, Head N[illegible] Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogan to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE,

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Castors, &c. Also a lot of Whitemore's No. 10 COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES,

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c; &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the before named articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my for is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones. Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf

NOTICE.

Office Agent Freedmen's Bureau, &c.,

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 27, 1866.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the county of Forsyth, hereby gives notice that, in future, all contracts between Freedmen and their employers must be made in his presence, and with his sanction, otherwise they will be without force. Contracts already made require his approval, to be valid.

He is also empowered to adjudicate all cases of dispute which may have arisen between the whites and freedmen since the surrender, also to take cognizance of all cases in which the freedman is concerned, which would be punishable by a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment for thirty days. These punishments will be inflicted on the freedmen for drunkenness, stealing, vagrancy, &c., and on whites for cruel or unjustifiable treatment of freedmen.

It is furthermore his province to bind out (to responsible white persons, any freedman (boy or girl) under 14 years of age. No other indentures than those sanctioned by himself will be valid.

GEORGE H. RENIGAR,

Agent F. B. &c., for Forsyth.

March 3-4w.

Bank Notes Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest prices in GOLD or SILVER or GREENBACKS for all descriptions of Bank bills. Apply at the Sentinel Office.

J. W. ALSPAUGH.

28 tf Winston, N. C.

Wanted,

8 or 10 GOOD, NO. 1 HORSES.

Apply to E. D. HAMPTON.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 24th 1866. 3w

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,

BY EXPRESS,

FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND PRICES COMING DOWN,

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Clock Repairing!

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS at short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19 3m

HOP-HOPS!

A good article for sale.—Inquire at

THIS OFFICE.